

THE POLYNESIAN.

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J. J. JARVES, EDITOR.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1845.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Notice.

The undersigned, Executors Testamentary of the will of Ahung, late of Honolulu deceased, having caused the said will to be admitted to Probate, and having received Letters Testamentary thereon, do hereby give public notice that they are directed by the Court of Oahu, to receive and admit or contest all claims of all persons against said Estate, during the space of sixty days from this date.

For this purpose, claimants on said estate are invited to present their demands to either of the undersigned, at their usual places of business or at their residences in Honolulu.

The intention of this notice is not to bar any claimants who do not present their claims, but it is to enable the undersigned, in presence of the Probate Judge, to pay wholly or pro-rata, the debts of said deceased, at the end of the said sixty days, or as soon thereafter as the assets can be converted into money, and the balance to Ahchoe, the residuary legatee, in Macao, China, and for this good reason, all claimants who shall not have made known their claims on or before the expiration of the said sixty days, cannot expect to participate in any pro-rata payment which may on that day be made.

Honolulu, Oahu, Feb. 10, 1845.

GEORGE PELLY,
WM. FRENCH,

7w Ex. for the Estate of the late Ahung, dec.

Kukala Hoolina.

O na mea kakauia malalo nei na luna hooponopono waiwai e like me ka palapala kauoha a Ahana i ka mea i make ma Honolulu, ua hooiaioia ua palapala la e makou imua o ka lunakanawai, a ua loa ia makou na palapala oihana no keia mea, nolaila ke hoakaka aku nei makou ma ke akea, ua olelo mai ka ahahookolokolo Oahu, e hooponopono e hooli hoi a e ae aku i na aie o na mea a pau i aie aku ai ua waiwai hoolina la, mawaena o na la he kanaono mai keia la aku.

Nolaila e laweia mai na aie i like pono na mea i kakauia malalo nei, ma ko lakou wahi hana, wahi noho paha ma Honolulu.

Aole i manaoia e poho loa ka poe hoike ole mai i ko lakou aie aka, e pono keia i mea e hiki ai i na mea i kakauia malalo nei ke uku imua i ka lunakanawai hoolina, elike me ke ana o ka waiwai no na aie o ka mea i make ke maopopo ma ka pau ana o ua mau la. a i ole ia, ma ka manawa e loa mai ai ke dala noloko mai o ka waiwai, a e uku hoi ke koena ia Ahchoe ka hoolina e noho ana ma Makao, Kina, a no keia mea, aole e pono e manao na mea aie e loa iki ko lakou ke hoike ole mai lakou i ko lakou kule ana iwaena o ua mau la kanaono la, e like me ka manao e uku ai ma Honolulu.

Kakauia ma Honolulu, Oahu, 10 Febuari, 1845.

GEORGE PELLY,
WM. FRENCH,

Ex. for the Estate of the late Ahung, dec.

For Sale.

BY GEORGE PELLY and GEORGE T. ALLAN, Agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, on very moderate terms:—

Very superior old Sherry and Port WINE, in bottles; Tenerife Wine, in quarter casks and bottles; An English painted Room OIL CLOTH, 20 ft. by 15; A few casks of superior COFFEE. Jan. 4.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to, or having demands against, the Estate of His Excellency J. A. KUAKINI, deceased, are requested to present their accounts to the undersigned, for settlement.

JOHN H.
G. P. JUDD.

Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1844.

O na mea aie aku a me na mea aie mai a pau i ka waiwai hoolina o ka Mea Hanohano J. A. KUAKINI, i ka mea i make e hele mai lakou i mana e hooponopono.

JOHN H.
G. P. JUDD.

Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1844. (11) G. P. JUDD.

Memorandum of Goods

JUST RECEIVED: per the "Nepaul," from London, and for sale by GEORGE PELLY and GEORGE T. ALLAN, Agents for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Carpenter's Adzes, Shell Augurs, Brad Awns, blue and white Basins and soap drawers to match, green Baize, Earthen ware Slop Basins—sugar and milk, brass Bedsteads with mosquito curtains complete, Day & Martin's liquid and paste Blacking, blue Stone for linen, Wine bottles, Wellington and Hessian light Boots, India rubber and cotton braces, bolts for doors, snaffle and double rein bundles, brushes—cloth, hair, tooth, shoe, wh-wash, and horse; buttons—mother of pearl, shirt, patent metal, and white horn; imitation wax candles, plated candlesticks and shades for do., cloth foraging caps—plain and with gold lace bands—of all sizes; handsome dressing cases, cut glass salt cellars, paring and mortise chisels, oil cloths for rooms, ladies' superfine cloths, table cloths and table covers, superfine dress and frock coats—latest fashion, silk and cotton frock coats, brass cocks—ass'd sizes, combs—dressing, etc. etc. etc; best velvet wine corks; blue cottons, prints, regattas, and bleached and unbleached long cloths, fine book and printed muslins and Estopillas, India rubber capes, sets of block-tin dish covers, sets of dinner and tea crockery, plated and lacquered liquor and cruet stands, decanters—plain and cut quart and pint; bleached diaper—for toweling, fine white dimity, linen drill—white and brown, pieces blue and white flannel—superfine and second quality, blk silk ferrets for shoe ties; hand, cross-cut, and pit-saw files, sailors' Guernsey frocks and duck, copper and brass gauze for safes, wine glasses of all sorts and latest patterns, toilet glasses, spike and assorted gumbles, window glass, gridirons—large and small, ladies' and gentlemen's silk, cotton, and kid gloves; socket gougues, twilled cotton dressing gowns, percussion caps, finest canister powder, kegs gunpowder (25 lbs. each), Handkerchiefs—silk and cotton, for neck and pocket, haps and staples, black and white heaver hats (latest fashion), hinges—iron and brass, ladies and gentlemen's silk hose, do. do. cotton hose—all sizes, bleached huckabuck—for table cloths; blue cloth, pea, and superfine cloth jackets; flat, bolt and hoop iron, smoothing irons; plane irons—double and single—all sizes, earthen ware jugs, wrought iron tea kettles and cast iron pots, double and single blade pocket knives; table knives and forks, first quality; gold lace, for caps; lace, for ladies' dresses; Irish linen, Dutch ovens; locks—pad, brass case, door, desk, cupboard, etc.; nails, of all sizes, wrought and cut; rivets, needles, sauce pans; Osanburghs, for bagging; oval and round tin pens, in nests of 4 each; frying pans; large and small; silk parasols, best English perfumery, clay pipes, mixed and diamond pins, sailors' hook tin pots; earthen ware, tea and Britania metal tea and coffee pots, of very handsome patterns; fancy quilting, black hair ribbon, best English hog-skin saddles; saws—cross-cut, hand, pit and tenon; fine and common scissors, cork and wood screws; silk serge, for coat linings; shovels and spades, plated spurs; duck sheeting, for trousers and light shirts; men's and boy's white cotton, striped, regatta, blue and red flannel; shoes—ladies' and gentlemen's light summer, boys, youths, girls and infants, men's strong bound; gentlemen's common Morocco slippers, portable sofas; soap—yellow, mottled, and best shaving; steel yards, to weigh from 40 to 200 lbs.; white tape, ass'd sizes; thread, silk, and cotton, of all colors and qualities; bed ticking; tin, different sizes; Negro Head tobacco; trousers—summer, sailors' duck, cloth and white drill; plain and cut-glass tumblers, earthen ware soup tureens, iron wheels for trucks, summer vests, brass wire; very superior Port, Sherry, and Madeira wines; pine-apple cheeses; best Durham mustard, in bottles; best Carolina rice; Hodson's best pale ale, in casks and bottles; pickles, and mushroom and anchovy sauce.

STATIONERY.

S. F. foolscap books, 1, 2, 3 and 4 quires; S. F. foolscap and 4to post writing paper, svo memorandum books, black and red ink powder, glass cone inkstands, penknives of very superior quality, slate pencils, Perry's superior steel pens; broad, middling and narrow office tape; boxes wafers; slates—large and small; best sealing wax.

NAVAL STORES.

Anchors for vessels of 350 tons; do. do. 100 to 150 do., sails do. 60 to 75 do.; double and single blocks, all sizes; Paint brushes; patent chain cables, complete; bolts patent canvas, No. 1 to No. 8; sheathing copper, 32, 28, 24 and 16 oz.; Nails for do., sheet lead and pump leather, copper rods and spike nails, sail needles, boat nails and pump ticks, sail hooks and sewing palms, paints and pitch; whale line, rope and rigging of all dimensions; rattline, deep sea and hand lead lines, spirits turpentine; varnish—black, bright and copal; seaming and roping twine, linseed oil, rosin, Stockholm tar, putty in 7 lb. bladders; and a variety of other articles not mentioned in this memorandum. March 1

Fresh Beef.

THE RECEIVERS of the Estates of Messrs. W. FRENCH and F. J. GREENWAY, hereby give notice that they offer to supply ships and families with FRESH BEEF, at the Slaughter House on French's Wharf, under the direction of George Bush, at the following prices, viz.:—to ships at 5 cents per lb., and to families at 6 cents per lb.

Corned Beef can also be obtained on application as above. Oct. 5.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of EDWARD JACKSON, late of Honolulu, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Administrator; and all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same for settlement, to the undersigned Administrator, at his residence in Honolulu, within sixty days from this date, that payment may be made of them wholly or ratably, according to the amount of the assets of said Estate.

ISAAC MONTGOMERY,

Honolulu, Feb. 25, 1845.

Adm'r.

Kukala Hoolina.

O na mea a pau i aie i ka waiwai hoolina o EDWARD JACKSON, i ka mea i make iho nei ma Honolulu, e uku koke mai lakou ia'u i ka mea i kakauia malalo nei, i ka mea nana e hooponopono; a o na mea a pau i aie aku ai ua waiwai hoolina e hoike mai lakou i ko lakou aie no ka hooponoponoia i ka mea i kakauia malalo nei, ma kona hale iwaena o na la he kanaono mai keia la aku, i hookaa hapaia a hookaa loa ia paha e like me ka nui o ka waiwai i loa mai noloko o ua waiwai hoolina la.

ISAAC MONTGOMERY,

Honolulu, Feb. 25, 1845.

(M17w)

COMMUNICATED.

Remarks on the Interior of Oregon. (Concluded.)

After passing up the Snake river several miles, we cross over and pass up the Kuskuski a distance of 14 miles, when we come to the valley of a small stream called Lapwai. In this valley there is a moderate amount of good, productive, alluvial bottom.

In passing on beyond this place up the Kuskuski, we leave the river entirely and pass over the elevated plains, descending into deep and precipitous ravines till we strike the Kuskuski again at Kamiah, about 100 miles above its junction with the Snake river. On the way we pass through the border of the timbered region connected with the Blue mountain range. These plains are covered with a heavier growth of grass than those previously passed over, particularly in the vicinity of the wood-land. The timber is a species of pine. The soil here I should judge from the appearance, if cultivated might, in places protected from the winds, be made to produce moderate crops of some of the smaller grains.

At Kamiah and in that region there are a few small tracts of very good soil, which produces well; but this is in the vicinity of the mountainous region, where the streams are shut up in narrow rocky channels, and land fit for cultivation ceases to be found.

One remark I will make concerning this whole region. It is more or less exposed to frost in consequence of its lying in the vicinity of the mountains. It is also exposed to droughts, and in order to ensure good crops, irrigation is necessary.

One more tract of land of considerable interest, I will speak of. This is the Grande Ronde, so called from its circular form. It is situated at a distance of 30 or 40 miles from the plain of the Wallawalla, and is separated from it by the Blue mountains.

These mountains are covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting principally of pine and fir.

In descending into the Grande Ronde, one finds himself in the midst of a beautiful circular plain of 30 miles or more in diameter, with considerable indentations where the several streams enter the plain, and also at the outlet. The Blue mountains form a high circular wall around more than half of its circumference, the remaining distance being shut up by a bluff several hundred feet in height. Thus it is pent up on all sides, having no outlet except a deep channel through the mountains where its waters flow off into the Snake river.

This plain is evidently an alluvial formation. It is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, and is susceptible of cultivation, though from its situation among mountains, crops here might be ruined by frost.

This plain has the appearance of having been once the bed of a lake, whose waters once filled its whole basin, but by the wearing away of the channel at its outlet, its waters were at length drained off, leaving its present bed of alluvial soil. More remotely, however, it may have been the crater of a great volcano, which may have been in action at a period immediately subsequent to the throwing up of that part of the continent from the bed of the ocean, and this may account for its present form, and the character of the walls by which it is surrounded.

In proceeding farther into the interior, along the southern tributaries of the Snake river, the country becomes more barren and desolate, the plains covered with sedge, and the verdure along the small streams dimin-

ishes. There are indications also of more recent volcanic action. Hot-springs occur, and the river banks are in some places found streaming with emissions of scalding vapor and hot water. This may properly be denominated a desert region, in which there are only occasional oases.

Having now described the interior country as far as is necessary for my present purpose, it only remains to inquire into its capabilities and prospects.

It will be seen at once from the above statements that the interior of Oregon can never become an agricultural country, and consequently can never sustain a dense population. It can be turned to account only by raising herds and flocks, and in this way it is capable of sustaining a sparse population, and a sufficient quantity of alluvial bottom can be formed, in the best portions of it, to furnish grain and vegetables for such a population residing there for such purposes. It is necessary, however, to say in reference to the grazing capabilities of this region, that they are very far from being superior. There are considerable tracts of waste land worth almost nothing at all, even for this purpose. The amount of grass also which the uplands furnish is very small. It is undoubtedly nutritious in quality, but perhaps not more so than the pastures of New England. Its medium height I should judge to be 12 or 14 inches, diminishing on the highest and more exposed plains to six or eight inches, and increasing, particularly in the vicinity of the woodlands of the mountains where there is more moisture, to 18 or 20 inches. The ground is thinly covered, it usually growing in bunches, so that not more than from one-third to one-sixth of the area of the surface is covered. It would, therefore, require some four or five acres, more or less, to furnish the same amount of nutriment which one acre of pasture or meadow-land of medium quality in New-England would furnish. Cattle thrive well in this region, particularly when kept along the banks of the streams, but it has been found by experiment that they will not do well on the high lands away from the streams, especially in the dry season. Sheep and goats might do well on these up-lands.

The practice of burning over these plains annually, which is however only partial, is an evil which must cease if ever the country become extensively stocked with cattle. Cattle live out during the whole winter, and this grass which dries up during the dry season, and remains in this state through the winter, standing hay for the cattle to gather for themselves as their necessities require. Let this all be burned over, and the green grass which springs up in the autumn will do but very little towards sustaining a herd through the winter, and starvation must ensue. Cattle and horses suffer in the winter in some parts of this region when there is an unusual quantity of snow, and can find nothing to supply their wants, except on southern declivities where the snow is soon removed by the direct rays of the sun.

What then are the prospects of this region in respect to settlement?

There is one motive and one only for immediate settlement in the interior in preference to the Walamet, and this is the salubrity of the climate. In every other respect the Walamet is altogether preferable and will continue to be so till all its land is taken up and all the grazing country in its vicinity is occupied. It is doubtful whether emigrants will be willing to forego all other advantages for the sake of climate.

The region of country described lies from 300 to 500 miles from the mouth of